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Hardware architecture design for visual processing: present and future

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Po-Chih Tseng ; Liang-Gee Chen **All Authors**

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Abstract:

This paper presents the present and future trends of hardware architecture design for image and video coding. Fundamental design issues are discussed with particular emphasis on efficient dedicated implementation. Hardware architectures for MPEG-4 video coding and JPEG 2000 still image coding are reviewed as examples, and special approaches exploited to improve efficiency are identified. Further perspectives are also presented to address the challenges of hardware architecture design for future image and video coding.

Published in: Proceedings of 2004 IEEE Asia-Pacific Conference on Advanced System Integrated Circuits**Date of Conference:** 05-05 August 2004**DOI:** 10.1109/APASIC.2004.1349388**Date Added to IEEE Xplore:** 01 November 2004**Publisher:** IEEE**Print ISBN:** 0-7803-8637-X**Conference Location:** Fukuoka, Japan

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Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to advances in image and video coding algorithms as well as in very large scale integration (VLSI) technology, diverse and interesting visual experiences have been brought to human daily life. A number of international standards have contributed to the great success of image and video coding applications. Still image compression applications, such as digital still cameras, are covered by the ISO/IEC JPEG standards, both the current JPEG and the emerging JPEG 2000. The present MPEG-1 and MPEG-2 of ISO/IEC MPEG standards are used for video storage and play-back, digital TV broadcast, and video-on-demand applications, while the emerging MPEG-4 intends to cover wide-ranging multimedia communications applications. Video communications applications, such as video telephony and video conference, are regulated by the ITU-T H.26X standards, including early-stage H.261, present H.263, and the new generation H.264/AVC.

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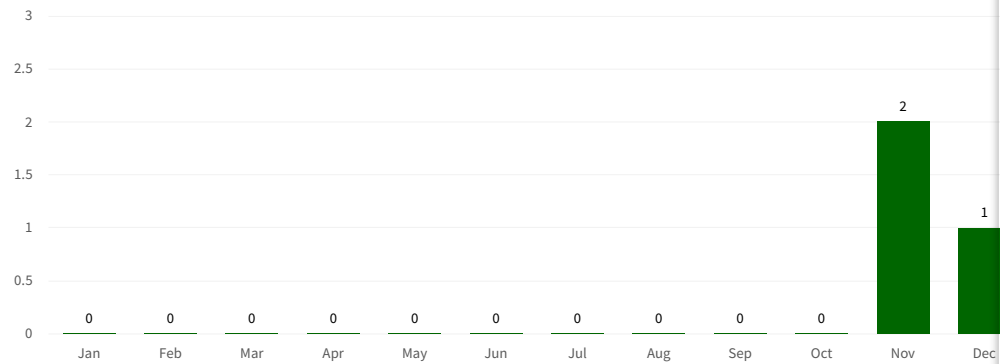
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Proceedings of the IEEE
Published: 2005

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IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II: Express Briefs

Published: 2010

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VCM design to improve dynamic performance of actuator in a disk drive

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PES design margin of current hard disk drive becomes getting smaller as track density of high-capacity disk drives increases. In the present work, a new actuator design concept is introduced for reducing one of the actuator vibration modes so called a butterfly mode that normally limits expansion of servo bandwidth. The new actuator has single coil with four sections having respective particular directions. By adjusting the length and direction of the sections of the VCM coil, the forces perpendicular to track seeking direction can be balanced with each other, and then the butterfly mode is not excited by the resultant force of VCM. Contribution of the proposed actuator design for the PES management is verified by numerical simulations. As a result, the servo bandwidth is to be increased so that PES can be decreased due to improved dynamics of the proposed method.

Published in: APMRC 2004 Asia-Pacific Magnetic Recording Conference, 2004.**Date of Conference:** 16-19 August 2004**DOI:** 10.1109/APMRC.2004.1521922**Date Added to IEEE Xplore:** 24 October 2005**Publisher:** IEEE**Print ISBN:** 0-7803-8717-1**Conference Location:** Seoul

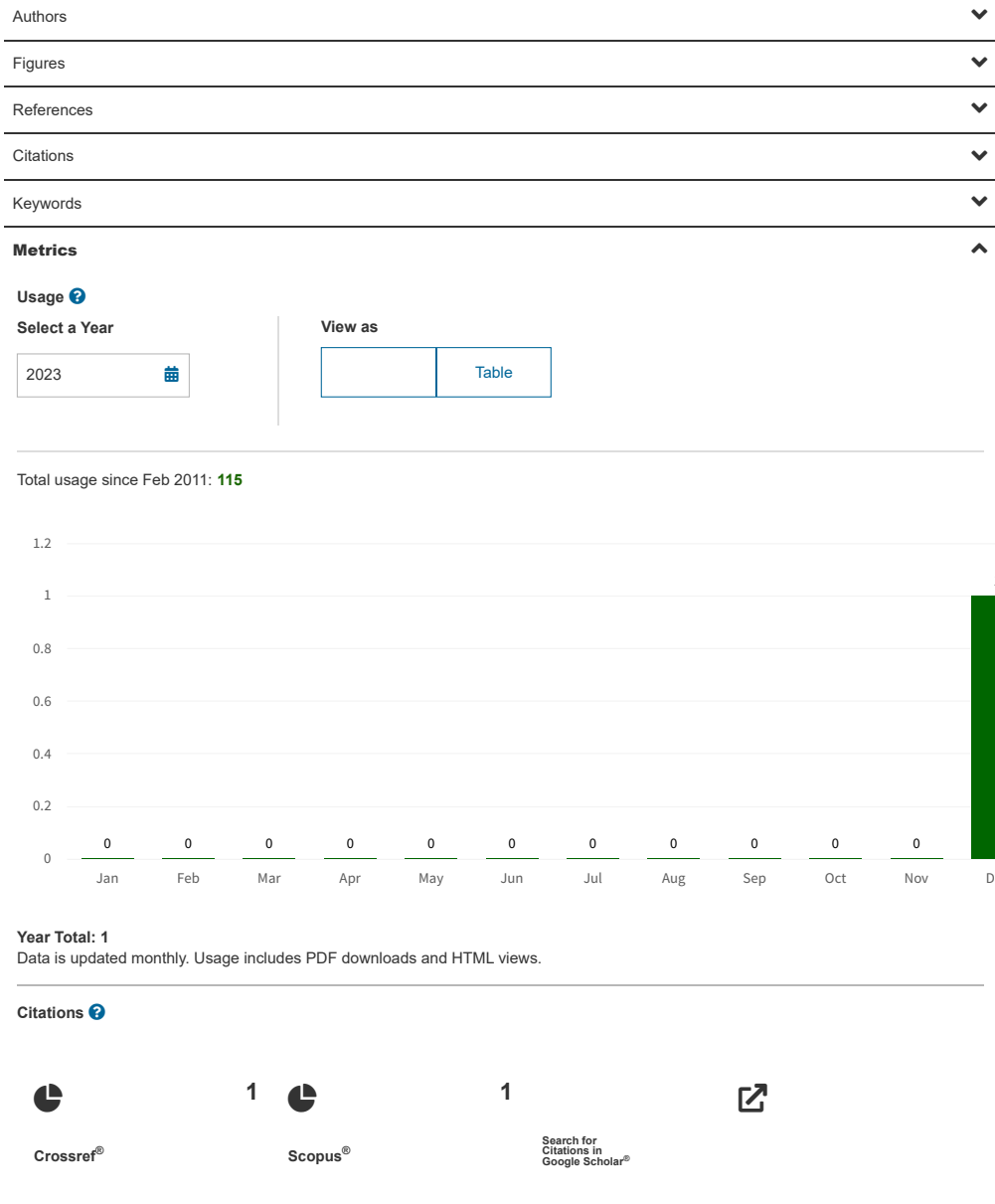
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Data storage capacity of hard disk drives has been gradually increased. Consequently, so is the number of tracks on a disk. When the number of tracks increases, the width of a track has to be decreased. The more tracks are located on limited amount of space, the more sophisticated servo scheme for accurate head positioning is to be needed. Thus an actuator design has to be able to carry out precise head positioning capability so that position error signal (PES) is maintained minimum despite the narrowed track width.



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Hard disk drive bandwidth limitations due to sampling frequency and computational delay
1999 IEEE/ASME International Conference on Advanced Intelligent Mechatronics (Cat. No.99TH8399)
Published: 1999

Active high-frequency vibration rejection in hard disk drives
IEEE/ASME Transactions on Mechatronics
Published: 2006

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Publisher: IEEE

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III. KYPD-Solving an Equivalent
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Semidefinite programs derived from the Kalman-Yakubovich-Popov lemma are quite common in control and signal processing applications. The programs are often of high dimension making them hard or impossible to solve with general-purpose solvers. KYPD is a customized solver for KYP-SDPs that utilizes the inherent structure of the optimization problem thus improving efficiency significantly

Published in: 2004 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (IEEE Cat. No.04CH37508)

Date of Conference: 02-04 September 2004

DOI: 10.1109/CACSD.2004.1393841

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 22 February 2005

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Print ISBN: 0-7803-8636-1

Conference Location: Taipei, Taiwan

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I. INTRODUCTION

Solving semidefinite programs derived from the Kalman-Yakubovich-Popov lemma is quite common in control and signal processing. In fact, some of the most important applications of SDPs in control involve KYP-SDPs. A far from complete list of applications include linear system design and analysis [1], [2], robust control analysis using integral quadratic constraints [3], [4], [5], [6], quadratic Lyapunov function search [7] and filter design [8].

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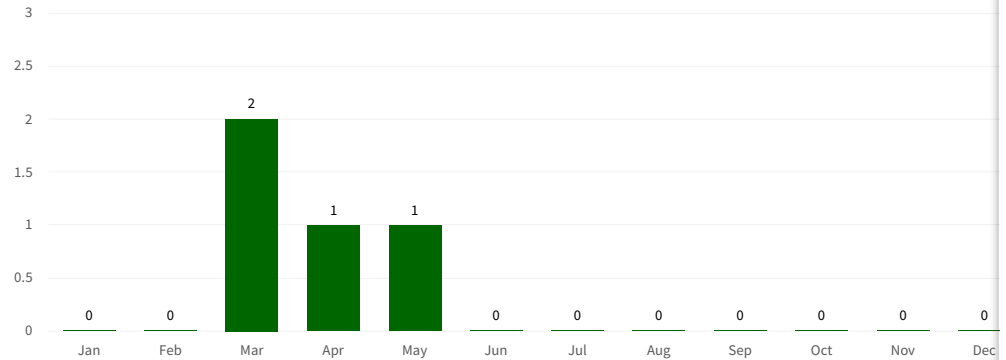
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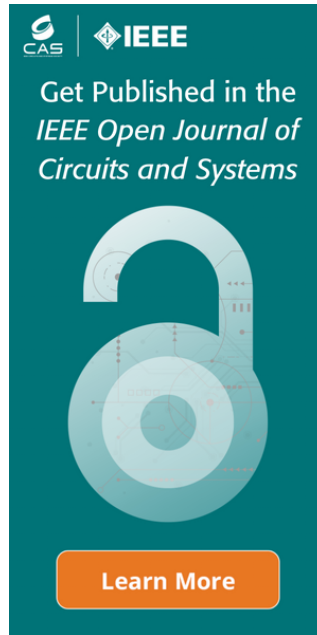
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Control system analysis and design upon the Lyapunov method
Proceedings of 1995 American Control Conference - ACC'95
Published: 1995

Robust switched static output feedback control for discrete-time switched linear systems
2007 46th IEEE Conference on Decision and Control
Published: 2007

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Material loaded antennas and their contribution towards low-SAR

Publisher: IET[Cite This](#)[PDF](#)[M.I. Kitra](#) ; [P. McEvoy](#) ; [J.C. Vardaxoglou](#) ; [J.R. James](#) [All Authors](#)**1**
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This paper reports on a series of simulations and initial experimental results following a previously published theoretical mathematical model (M.I. Kitra et al, International ITG Conf. on Antennas (INICA), p.245-248, 2003) on material loaded antennas and their performance. The model suggests that a material containing a mix of equal permittivity and permeability can give rise to the definitive low specific absorption rate (SAR) antenna whilst maintaining a high efficiency, small size and broad bandwidth. Results obtained from a TLM simulator provide the design guidelines for efficiency, bandwidth and SAR for prototype material manufacture.

Published in: 2004 IEEE Antenna Measurements and SAR, AMS 2004**Date of Conference:** 25-26 May 2004**DOI:** 10.1049/ic:20040081**Date Added to IEEE Xplore:** 10 October 2005**Publisher:** IET**Print ISBN:** 0-86341-415-X**Conference Location:** Loughborough, UK**Print ISSN:** 0537-9989

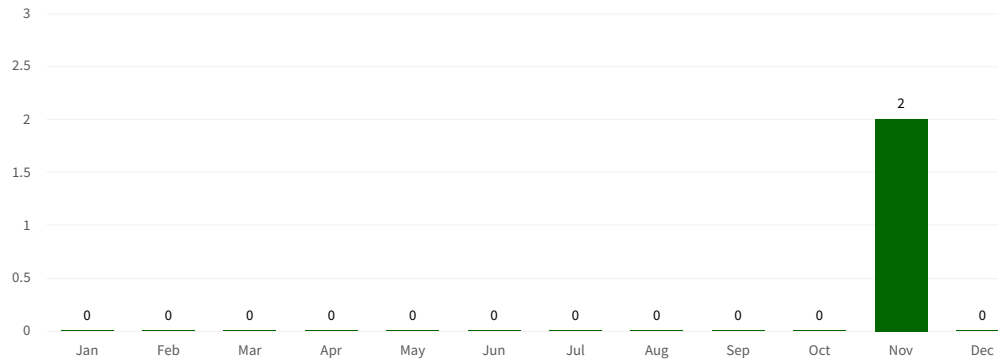
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A theoretical and experimental study of dielectrically loaded antennas and their contribution towards low-SAR
IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society Symposium, 2004.
Published: 2004

Contribution on notch antenna loaded by magneto-dielectric material
Proceedings of the 5th European Conference on Antennas and Propagation (EUCAP)
Published: 2011

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Sensitivity analysis and design optimization for head interconnect

Publisher: IEEE

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X.K. Gao ; Q.H. Liu ; L.W. Ruan ; Z.J. Liu **All Authors**

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The higher data rate has raised greater concern on the design of head interconnect which bridges communications between read/write (R/W) electronics and recording heads. This paper focuses on design issues relating to impedance matching and crosstalk that are important with regard to quality of signal transmission for high data rate recording. The influence of trace configuration on the impedance and crosstalk are analyzed. In this paper a new approach based on design of experiment (DoE) method is applied to such design problems. With the design consideration of uncontrollable sources, crosstalk is optimized with the robust design techniques.

Published in: APMRC 2004 Asia-Pacific Magnetic Recording Conference, 2004.**Date of Conference:** 16-19 August 2004**DOI:** 10.1109/APMRC.2004.1521928**Date Added to IEEE Xplore:** 24 October 2005**Publisher:** IEEE**Print ISBN:** 0-7803-8717-1**Conference Location:** Seoul, Korea (South)

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Contents

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THE development of new generation hard disk drives (HDD) with increasing bit density towards 1 and data transmission rate towards 3 Gb/s, leads to stringent design requirement for head interconnects on suspension. The reduction in head inductance together with decrease in head size and flying height necessitates tighter control of parasitic impedance in the design for impedance matching. The coupling problem, in terms of crosstalk, also becomes more noticeable as the data rate increases [1]. Thus, design and optimization of head interconnect is essential for high quality signal transmission between head terminals and drivers/preamplifier.

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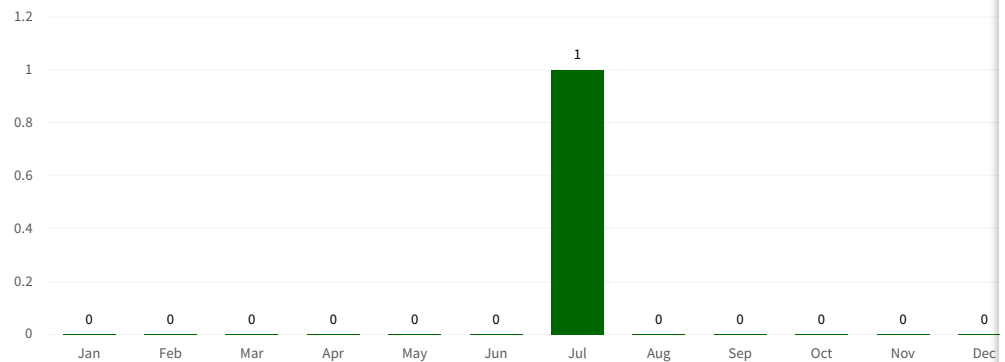
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Geometry optimization of magnetic shunts in power transformers based on a particular hybrid finite-element boundary-element model and sensitivity analysis
IEEE Transactions on Magnetics
Published: 2005

Application of Sensitivity Analysis for an Improved Representation in Evolutionary Design Optimization
2012 Sixth International Conference on Genetic and Evolutionary Computing

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In this paper, we propose a general scheduled traffic model, sliding scheduled traffic model. In this model, the setup time $t_{sub\ s/}$ of a demand whose holding time is T time units is not known in advance. Rather $t_{sub\ s/}$ is allowed to begin in a pre-specified time window $[l, T]$ subject to the constraint that $l/spl les/t/sub s//spl les/r-T$. We then consider two problems: (1) how to properly place a demand within its associated time window to reduce overlapping in time among a set of demands; and (2) route and assign wavelengths (RWA) to a set of demands under the proposed sliding scheduled traffic model in mesh reconfigurable WDM optical networks without wavelength conversion. In addition, we consider how to rearrange a demand by negotiating a new setup time that minimizes the demand schedule change in case that the demand is blocked. To maximize temporal resource reuse, we propose a demand time conflict reduction algorithm to solve the first problem. Two algorithms, window based RWA algorithm and traffic matrix based RWA algorithm, are then proposed for the second problem. We compare the proposed RWA algorithms against a customized tabu search scheme. Simulation results show that the proposed demand time conflict reduction algorithm can resolve well over 50% of time conflicts and the space-time RWA algorithms are effective in satisfying demand requirements and minimizing total network resources used, d.

Published in: 2nd International Conference on Broadband Networks, 2005.

Date of Conference: 07-07 October 2005

DOI: 10.1109/ICBN.2005.1589596

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 13 February 2006

Publisher: IEEE

Print ISBN:0-7803-9276-0

Conference Location: Boston, MA, USA

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Contents

I. Introduction

Optical networks using wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) technology have emerged as an attractive solution for meeting rapidly growing demands for bandwidth. In WDM optical networks, sessions (or bandwidth demands) that utilize a full wavelength must be

properly routed and assigned wavelengths such that no two sessions use the same wavelength on the same physical link. This is called the routing and wavelength assignment (RWA) problem.

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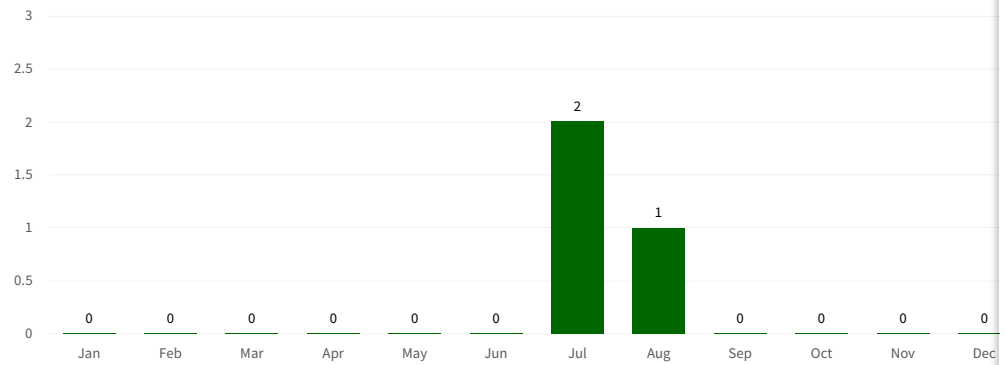
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IEEE Photonics Technology Letters
Published: 2005

Improved Dynamic Lightpath Provisioning for Large Wavelength-Division Multiplexed Backbones
Journal of Lightwave Technology
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Summary form only given. The last couple years have seen the emergence of a range of extremely light-weight, robust, and virtually free technologies that suggest that the knowledge management logjam may finally be breaking up. We have long experienced the challenges of technologies that suggest that the... **View more**

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Summary form only given. The last couple years have seen the emergence of a range of extremely light-weight, robust, and virtually free technologies that suggest that the knowledge management logjam may finally be breaking up. We have long experienced the challenges of using technology to support the effective retention of and access to information and knowledge in organizations. It is a concern even in industries such as aerospace that practice considerable formal archiving. Decades of research into knowledge engineering and other approaches, and experiences with Lotus Notes and other products, have not solved the problems. Much information is not recorded or maintained, and people can't or don't create useful metadata or more extensive contextual information that would enable it to be accessed and interpreted. Features of Web-based phenomena primarily used by young people today, such as blogging and tagging, are likely to move into organizations with as much impact as email and word processing twenty years ago, and spread much more rapidly. This presentation describes and illustrates these technologies in some detail, and suggests how enterprise use may evolve, in some cases based on successful small-scale trials.

Published in: Proceedings of the 2005 International Symposium on Collaborative Technologies and Systems, 2005.

Date of Conference: 20-20 May 2005

DOI: 10.1109/ISCST.2005.1553275

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 19 December 2005

Publisher: IEEE

Print ISBN: 0-7695-2387-0

Conference Location: St. Louis, MO, USA

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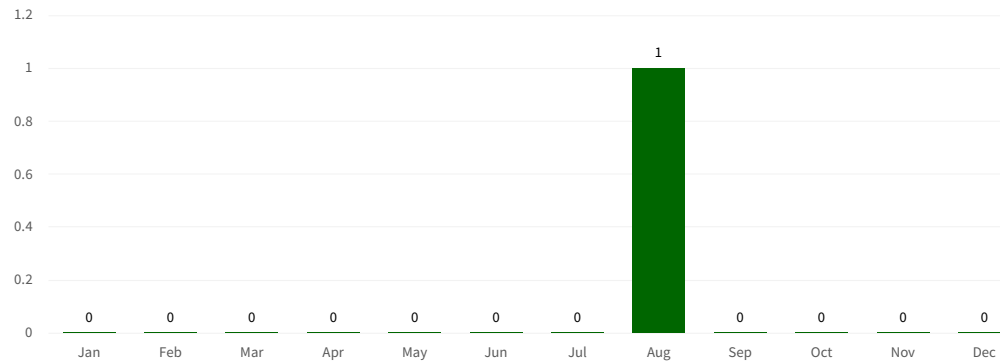
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Integrating Region and Boundary Information for Improved Spatial Coherence in Object Tracking

Publisher: IEEE

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This paper describes a novel method for performing spatially coherent motion estimation by integrating region and boundary information. The method begins with a layered, parametric flow model. Since the resulting flow estimates are typically sparse, we use the computed motion in a novel way to compare intensity values between images, thereby providing improved spatial coherence of a moving region. This dense set of intensity constraints is then used to initialize an active contour, which is influenced by both motion and intensity data to track the object's boundary. The active contour, in turn, provides additional spatial coherence by identifying motion constraints within the object boundary and using them exclusively in subsequent motion estimation for that object. The active contour is therefore automatically initialized once and, in subsequent frames, is warped forward based on the motion model. The spatial coherence constraints provided by both the motion and the boundary information act together to overcome their individual limitations. Furthermore, the approach is general, and makes no assumptions about a static background and/or a static camera. We apply the method to image sequences in which both the object and the background are moving.

Published in: 2004 Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshop**Date of Conference:** 27 June 2004 - 02 July 2004**DOI:** 10.1109/CVPR.2004.370**Date Added to IEEE Xplore:** 24 January 2005**Publisher:** IEEE**Conference Location:** Washington, DC, USA

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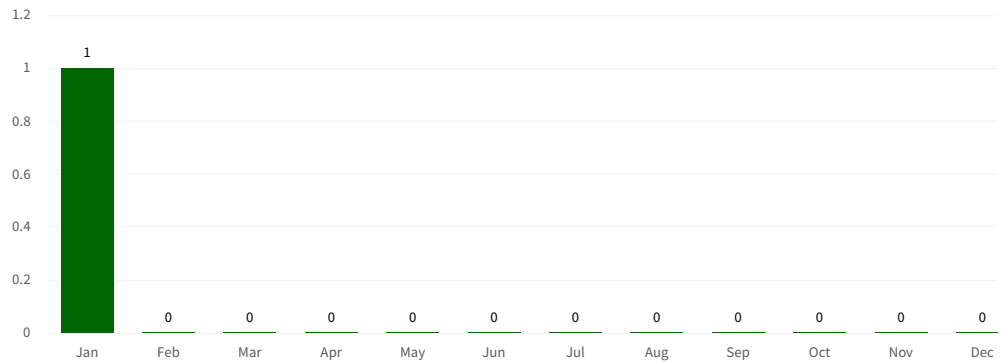
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Proceedings. 2nd International Symposium on 3D Data Processing, Visualization and Transmission, 2004. 3DPVT 2004.
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2008 The 9th International Conference for Young Computer Scientists
Published: 2008

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Abstract:

Perhaps the easiest way to present the central theme of this article is to ask the following thought question: "how many people would it take to destroy the world?" By "world" in this context, I am referring to humankind. Destroying the world has been a recurring theme in novels and movies for many years. The end of the world is also an element of many religions. However, until this century there was no real belief that mankind could destroy itself. So, for most of human pre-history and history, destruction of the human race would only have been remotely possible through mass murder/suicide. This was hardly a likely prospect. In the 1800's mechanized warfare and massive production and transport of weapons and supplies became possible. This increased the destructive potential of war, but still did not make it a likely mechanism for global self-destruction. It was only in the 1940s and 1950s that we have achieved the means to destroy the world, with the development and massive production of nuclear weapons. However, developing this capability required a very large technological effort, which only resided in the hands of the large governments. Tens of thousands of people, supported by economies of tens of millions, were required to produce this capability.

Published in: Proceedings of the 2004 IEEE International Conference on Computational Intelligence for Homeland Security and Personal Safety, 2004. CIHSPS 2004.

Date of Conference: 22-22 July 2004

DOI: 10.1109/CIHSPS.2004.1360194

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 22 November 2004

Publisher: IEEE

Print ISBN: 0-7803-8381-8

Conference Location: Venice, Italy

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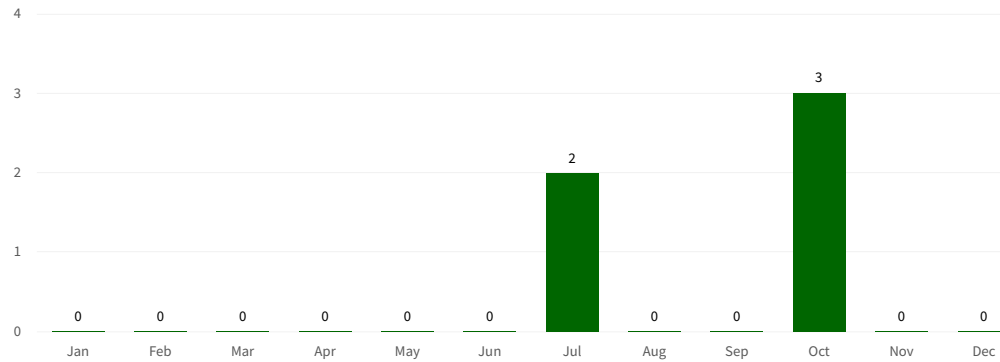
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User interfaces for self and others in Croquet learning spaces

Publisher: IEEE

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Croquet-based learning environments should combine a rich media vocabulary with a distributed multi-user social experience. Such environments can provide unique opportunities for creating and delivering experiences that enhance online teaching and learning. Designing a user interface for such collaborative spaces presents several unique challenges. To enable productive interactions between users of such spaces requires that software designers choose what sorts of social interactions and cues to support such interactions within the collaborative space, and which to avoid. Design considerations are further complicated by the need to accommodate usability expectations created by users who are familiar with modern video game conventions while at the same time creating a user interface that provides an accessible path to the novice user of three-dimensional collaborative virtual environments. In this paper we examine how the user interface must explicitly address the boundary between private and public in a virtual collaborative social space, and propose a set of initial user interface conventions so that we can start the trial and error process of developing the optimal user interface for Croquet-based collaborative spaces to support learning and instruction.

Published in: Third International Conference on Creating, Connecting and Collaborating through Computing (C5'05)

Date of Conference: 28-29 January 2005

DOI: 10.1109/C5.2005.33

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 25 April 2005

Publisher: IEEE

Print ISBN: 0-7695-2325-0

Conference Location: Kyoto, Japan

ISSN Information:

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Croquet's open source software and network architecture provides the foundation for shared workspace creation and for the delivery of massively multi-user three-dimensional collaborative online spaces. Multidisciplinary teams at the University of Wisconsin and the



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University of Minnesota are currently engaged in designing Croquet-based development and delivery platforms for collaborative learning and instruction. We believe that Croquet has the potential to expand the range of online experiences available to large numbers of networked learners and instructors. The Croquet collaborative space, or workspace offers ample room for the development, exhibition, and collaborative manipulation of learning resources in multiple media formats, from two-dimensional documents and graphics to dynamic three-dimensional objects, animations, videos, and audio files. For the first time in an online environment, time-specific events—a musical concert, a film, a dynamic simulation, a demonstration, and lecture—may be experienced by planned or ad hoc groups of users simultaneously. New three-dimensional workspaces and studio spaces can be created on the fly and provide a rich online medium for planned and ad hoc collaborations.

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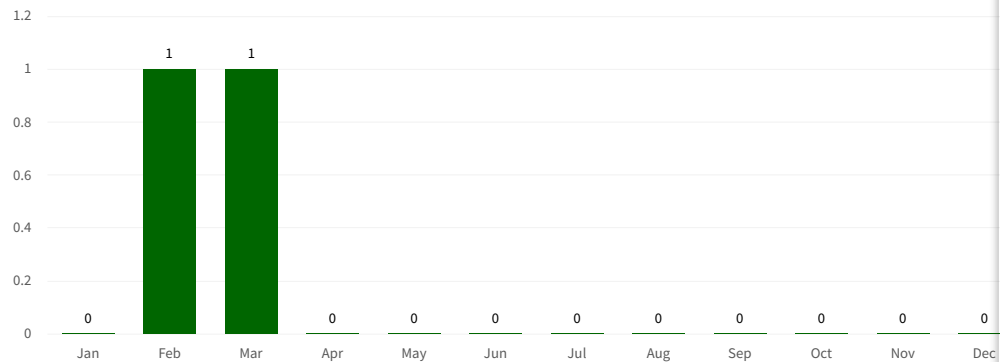
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In many networks, ranging from distribution to subtransmission and transmission, there are several short lines. This is mostly valid for urban networks and industrial networks. Further there is an economic pressure to build lower cost and simpler to use systems. The most efficient way to decrease costs is to decrease the number of primary apparatus. A solution often used is to build multi terminal lines. For short lines, especially close to longer lines, there are some difficulties to use conventional phase overcurrent or distance protections. To assure selectivity the operation time of such protections must be delayed for most of the faults on the protected line. The long fault time will give stress to equipment, personnel danger, stability problems and others. For many years, the pilot wire current differential protection has proven to be very suitable for short lines. The analogue technique has proved to be very reliable and is very simple to use. The pilot wire line differential protection applications have been limited to two ended line applications. In this paper it is shown how a multi terminal current differential protection scheme can be applied using standard components and necessary considerations for the application are discussed. The RADHL pilot-wire relay has traditionally been used for protection of short to medium length two terminal cables or overhead lines. The relay application requires a dedicated metallic pilot wire between the line ends. The upgraded RADHL differential relay can be used for protecting lines with two or more terminals, using one relay per line end. For example, in a three terminal application, three relays are interconnected via the pilot wires. Phase-to-phase and phase-to-earth faults are detected on the line. All line ends are tripped even if the fault current is coming from one end only.

Published in: 2004 Eighth IEE International Conference on Developments in Power System Protection**Date of Conference:** 05-08 April 2004**DOI:** 10.1049/cp:20040147**Date Added to IEEE Xplore:** 13 December 2004**Publisher:** IET**Print ISBN:** 0-86341-385-4**Conference Location:** Amsterdam, Netherlands**Print ISSN:** 0537-9989

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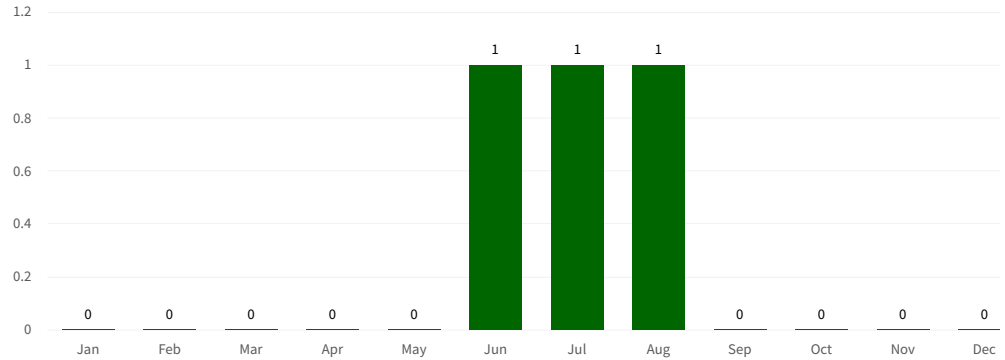
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Market based transmission expansion planning: stakeholders' desires

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In unbundled power markets, stakeholders have different interests and expectations from performance and expansion of the system. This paper presents a new market based approach for transmission expansion planning with consideration given to the stakeholders' desires using fuzzy decision making. Five groups of stakeholders; power producers, demand customers, system operator, network owners, and regulator, are considered. Competition, reliability, flexibility, network charge and environmental impacts are evaluated from the viewpoint of different stakeholders for selecting the final plan. Some market based criteria are presented to measure stakeholders' desires. The approach is applied to IEEE 30 bus network.

Published in: 2004 IEEE International Conference on Electric Utility Deregulation, Restructuring and Power Technologies. Proceedings**Date of Conference:** 05-08 April 2004**DOI:** 10.1109/DRPT.2004.1337998**Date Added to IEEE Xplore:** 04 October 2004**Publisher:** IEEE**Print ISBN:** 0-7803-8237-4**Conference Location:** Hong Kong, China

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Restructuring and deregulation have unbundled the roles within network stakeholders. In deregulated power systems stakeholders have different interests and expectations from performance and expansion of the system [1]. Transmission planner must take into account the interest of different stakeholders in expansion planning. In addition, transmission planners have been exposed to new objectives and uncertainties in deregulated power systems. Transmission planning follows the following objectives in deregulated power systems [2]–[7]:

-

Encouraging and facilitating the competition among electric market participants.

- Providing non-discriminatory access to cheap generation for all consumers.
- Providing fair supply-side reserve for all generators and fair demand-side reserve for all consumers.
- Providing a robust transmission network against all uncertainties.
- Being value based instead of cost or reliability based.

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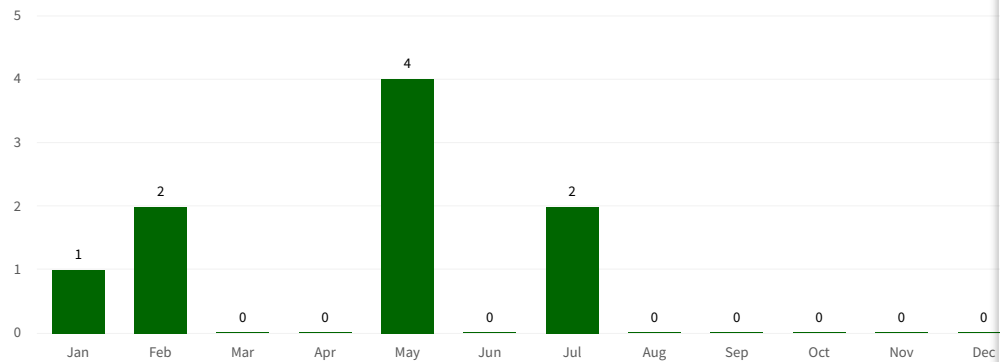
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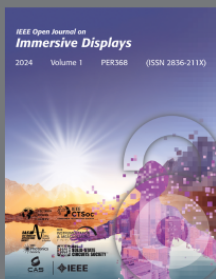
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Abstract:

The goal of monitoring contractual service level agreements (SLAs) is to measure the performance of a service, to evaluate whether its provider complies with the level of quality of the service (QoS) that the consumer expects. The aim of this paper is to bring to the system designer's attention the fundamental issues that monitoring of contractual SLAs involves: SLA specification, separation of the computation and communication infrastructure of the provider, service points of presence, metric collection approaches, measurement service and evaluation and violation detection service. The paper develops an architecture and give reasons why currently it is practicable to offer guaranteed QoS only to consumers sharing Internet service providers (ISPs) directly with the service provider.

Published in: Proceedings. First IEEE International Workshop on Electronic Contracting, 2004.

Date of Conference: 06-06 July 2004

DOI: 10.1109/WEC.2004.1319502

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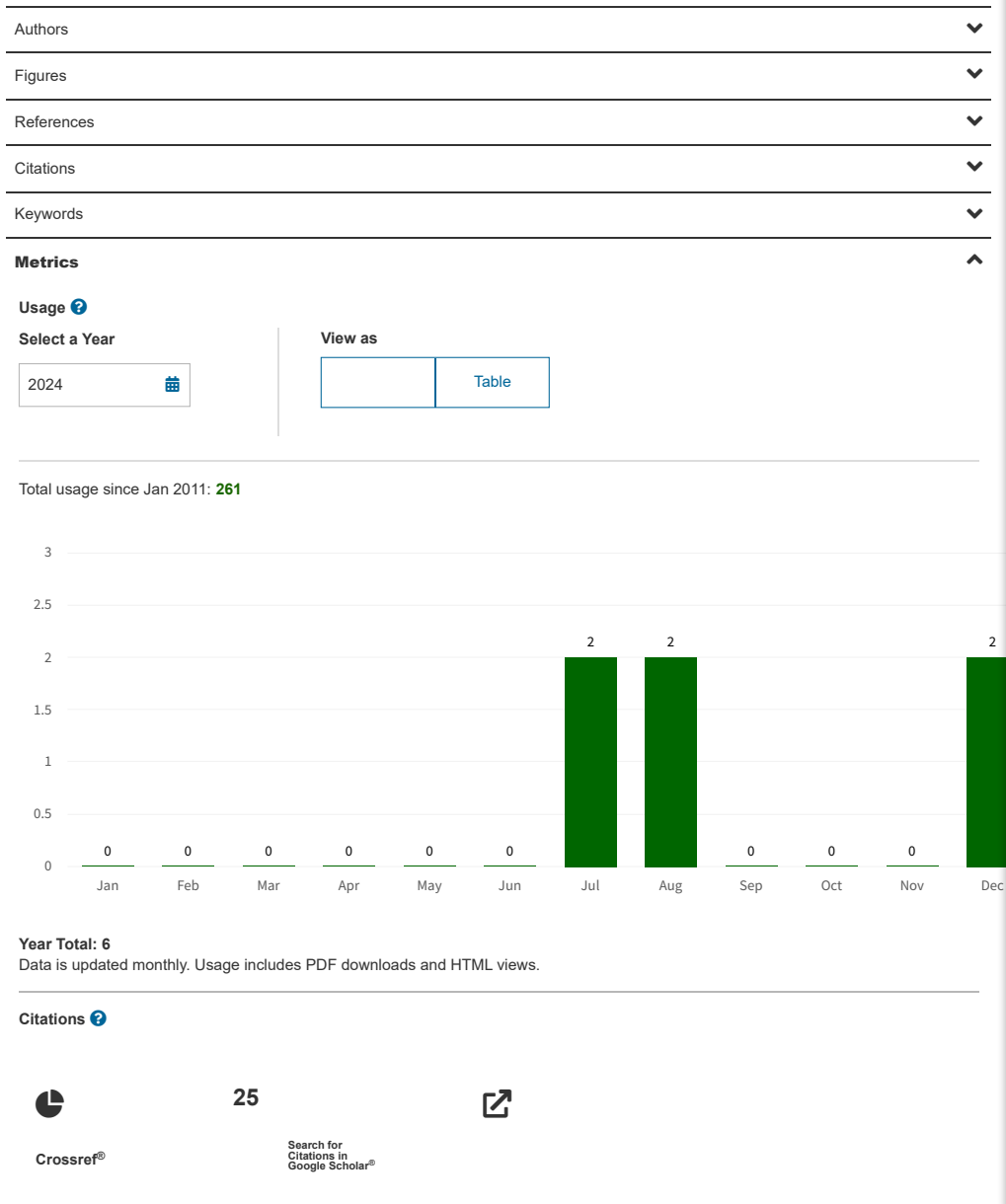
1. Introduction

Monitoring of contractual Service Level Agreements (SLAs) between providers of a service (for example on-line banking, auctioning, ticket reservation, etc.) and consumers is a topic that is gaining in importance as more and more companies switch to conducting business over the Internet. Monitoring of contractual SLAs involves collection of statistical metrics about the performance of a service to evaluate whether the provider is delivering the level of QoS stipulated in a contract signed between the provider and the consumer. Such monitoring is frequently required to be carried out with the help of third parties to ensure that the results are trusted both by the provider and consumer. The state of art in the monitoring of SLAs by third parties is not yet well advanced: current contracts frequently leave SLAs open to multiple interpretations because they either contain ambiguous specifications of SLAs or no specification at all; likewise, they

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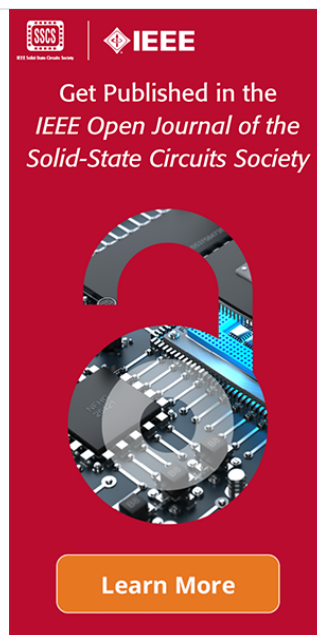
often do not unambiguously specify how the QoS attributes are to be monitored and evaluated. It is worth clarifying that the providers of business services that we discuss in this paper are known as service providers in the literature whereas the providers of Internet connectivity are known as Internet Service Provider (ISPs); to prevent confusion between these two terms, we will call providers of business services, simply providers. Relevant to the central concern of this work are recent publications on monitoring of SLAs in e-commerce applications, Grid computing and Web services (see Related Work section). However, in these works, the discussion of monitoring is often mixed with other details such as implementation and Web/Grid services technologies, making it difficult to identify, isolate, and reason about basic issues of monitoring. The contribution of our work lies actually in this direction. The aim of this paper is to bring to the system designer's attention the fundamental issues that monitoring of contractual SLAs involves: SLA specification, separation of the computation and communication infrastructure of the provider, service points of presence, metric collection approaches, measurement service and evaluation and violation detection service. We develop an architecture and give reasons why currently it is practicable to offer guaranteed QoS only to consumers sharing Internet Service Providers (ISPs) with the provider. To focus only on basic issues, we keep our discussion abstract, general and independent of any middleware technology and implementation details. We begin by describing various issues concerned with the provisioning of networked services (Section 2) and follow it up with a discussion on approaches to metric collection (Section 3); this will enable us to come up with an architecture for monitoring of SLAs (Section 4). We close our discussion with a summary of related work and conclusions (Sections 5 and 6 respectively).



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 IEEE ATM Workshop '99 Proceedings (Cat. No. 99TH8462)
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A parallel implementation of the Smith-Waterman algorithm for massive sequences searching

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) PDF

Hsien-Yu Liao ; Meng-Lai Yin ; Yi Cheng **All Authors**

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Efficient biological sequence searching is an important and challenging task in bioinformatics. Among those fundamental sequence analysis algorithms, the Smith-Waterman algorithm that adopts the dynamic programming mechanism provides very high sensitivity. Unfortunately, the inefficiency in performance of this algorithm limits its applications in the real world. With the advances in the engineering technology, massive parallelism can be achieved using the FPGA-based techniques. A parallel implementation methodology of the Smith-Waterman algorithm is presented. This method provides magnificent speedup over the traditional sequential implementation, while maintain the same level of sensitivity.

Published in: The 26th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society

Date of Conference: 01-05 September 2004

DOI: 10.1109/IEMBS.2004.1403804

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 14 March 2005

Publisher: IEEE

Print ISBN:0-7803-8439-3

Conference Location: San Francisco, CA, USA

PubMed ID: 17270863

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1. Introduction

Genetic sequence searching in general is highly computationally intensive and requires vast amounts of processing power. The most basic sequence analysis task is to ask if two sequences are related. Among those fundamental algorithms that address the above issue, the Smith-Waterman algorithm [1], [6] which is based on dynamic programming [7] provides a high sensitivity. The time complexity of this algorithm for comparing two sequences is $O(mn)$, where m and n are the lengths of the two sequences being compared. Although this computational complexity may not seem threatening, the growth in the genetic bio-sequence database is exponential. Thus, the



complexity that concerns the real world applications is really $O(kmn)$, where represents the exponential growth of the size in genetic databases. This exponential expansion of the genetic sequence databases motivates this research. Our goal is to develop methodologies that can best utilize the available computation power provided in the advanced FPGA technology to achieve high-sensitivity and high-efficiency genetic sequence searching. The Smith-Waterman algorithm is a good candidate for this research, due to its high-sensitivity characteristic.¹

FPGA stands for "Field Programmable Gate Arrays".

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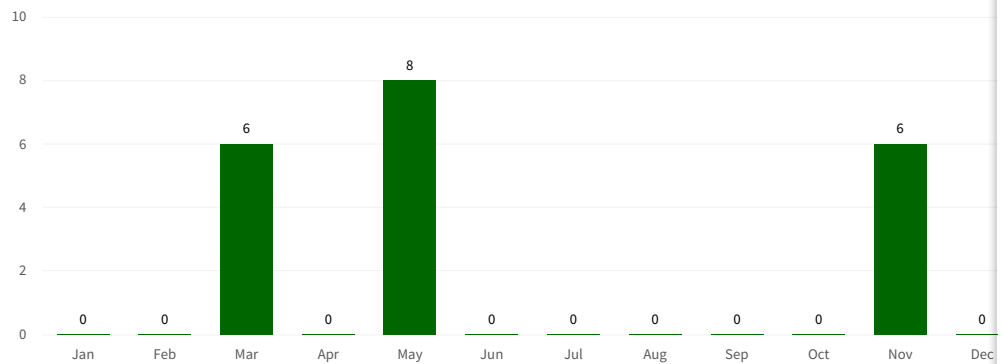
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Aerosol Optical Thickness determination by exploiting the synergy of TERRA and AQUA MODIS (SYNTAM)

Publisher: IEEE

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Aerosol retrieval over land remains a difficult task because the solar light reflected by the Earth-Atmospheric system mainly comes from the ground surface. Dark Dense Vegetation (DDV) for MODIS data has showed excellent competence at the aerosol distribution and properties retrieval, which is, however, restrictedly used for lower reflectance ground surface such as water body and dense vegetation. We attempt to derive Aerosol Optical Thickness (AOT) by exploiting the synergy of TERRA and AQUA MODIS data (SYNTAM), which can be used for various ground surfaces, including high reflective surface. Preliminary validation result compared with AERONET data shows good accuracy and a promising potential.

Published in: IGARSS 2004. 2004 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium

Date of Conference: 20-24 September 2004

DOI: 10.1109/IGARSS.2004.1370117

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 27 December 2004

Publisher: IEEE

Print ISBN: 0-7803-8742-2

Conference Location: Anchorage, AK, USA

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1. INTRODUCTION

Global aerosol characterization by satellite remote sensing arises increasing interest, which is due to the mounting evidence of the importance of aerosol radiative forcing of climate [1], [2] and its effect on cloud microphysics and albedo [3], [4]. Aerosol uncertainty in modeling radiative forcing is considered one of the largest uncertainties in modeling climate change [5], [6]. Effective aerosol retrieval information is also essential to satellite imagery atmospheric correction [7].



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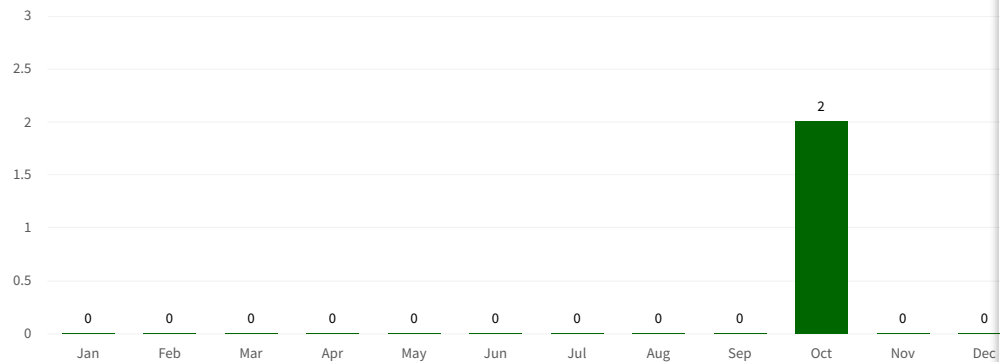
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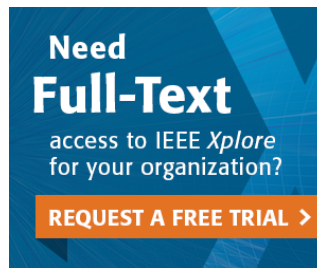
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The rise and growth of the Internet is one of the great technology success stories of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, the Internet's very success is now creating obstacles to innovation in the networking technology that lies at its core and the services that use it. Even the deployment of relatively modest changes of widely acknowledged importance, such as IPv6, has proved quite difficult. The ossification of the Internet is a natural evolutionary stage in the development of any highly successful technology. However, the problem is more acute in the Internet context, because dominant network technologies are naturally shielded from effective competition by the deployment obstacles raised by the high cost of infrastructure and the need for agreement among a large collection of organizations with often competing interests. At the same time, advances in technology now make it both feasible and practical to deploy high performance network elements with unprecedented flexibility and programmability. These capabilities can be used to enable a wide range of virtual networks to co-exist within a common physical infrastructure. A virtualized Internet can enable new network protocols and services to be developed and deployed on a large scale, stimulating innovation in both core network protocols and advanced services that combine computing and communication in creative new ways. By exposing incumbent technologies to such competition, we can not only allow radically new and innovative approaches to flourish, we can also create an environment in which incumbent technologies are under

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constant pressure to innovate and change. An Internet that enables the rapid introduction of new network technologies can stimulate innovation and lead to a broad range of new services.

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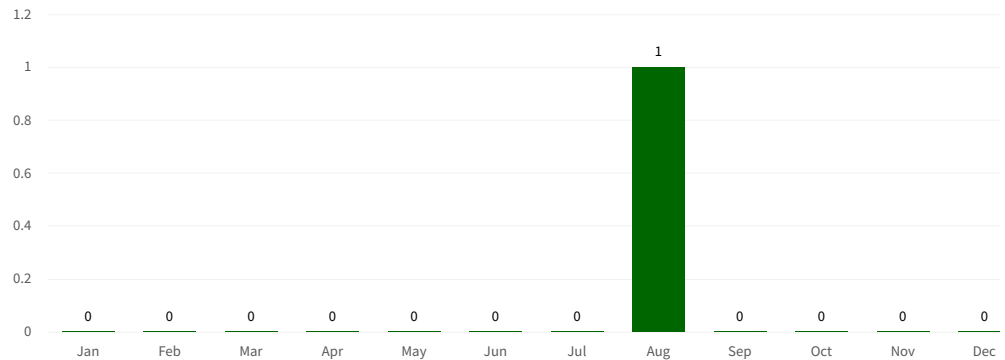
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A method for constructing the observer trajectory in bearings-only tracking of targets with a Markovian model

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- IV. Simulation Study for a Nearly-Constant Velocity Target
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We propose a method for constructing the observer trajectory in bearings-only tracking. This method is applicable to any target with a Markovian model but in particular, we study it for nearly-constant velocity targets. The proposed method is built upon a family of optimal trajectories obtained for the localization of stationary targets. These trajectories can be parameterized by a parameter known as range-to-baseline ratio. For moving targets, at each moment, the range-to-baseline ratio is computed and the appropriate trajectory is pursued based on this ratio and current estimates of the target bearing and course. We study the behavior of this method by simulation.

Published in: 2005 IEEE International Conference on Information Acquisition**Date of Conference:** 27 June 2005 - 03 July 2005**DOI:** 10.1109/ICIA.2005.1635043**Date Added to IEEE Xplore:** 30 May 2006**Publisher:** IEEE**Print ISBN:** 0-7803-9303-1**Conference Location:** Hong Kong, China

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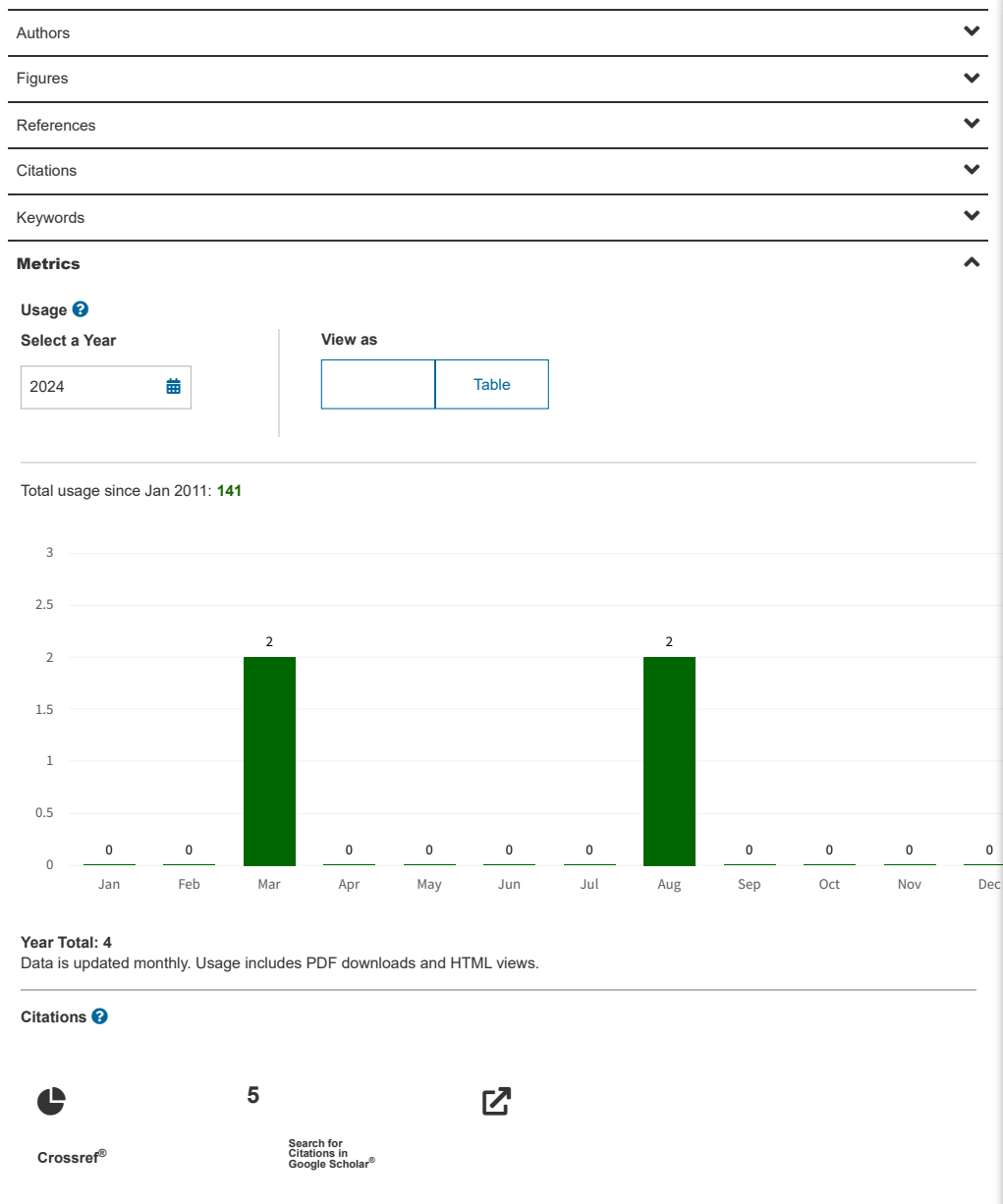
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I. Introduction

The problem of bearings-only tracking is to estimate the kinematic characteristics (i.e. position, velocity, etc.) of a target based on a sequence of noisy measurements of the angle of arrival of a signal emitted by the target and received by an observer. This method of tracking is usually employed in situations where risk of active measurement is high. Most passive sensors can only measure the direction of arrival of a signal emitted by the source. Typical examples are described in [1] for sonar tracking of a submarine, and in [2] for aircraft surveillance by using radar in a passive mode. Bearings-only tracking can be also employed in the presence of physical constraints in a tracking system. An example of such a case is described in [3] for a monocular vision-based robotic system.

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IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Systems

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Bias and observability analysis of target tracking filters using a kinematic constraint
[1991 Proceedings] The Twenty-Third Southeastern Symposium on System Theory
Published: 1991

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In a clustered micro architecture design, the execution core which has large RAMs, large CAMs and all connected result bypass loops is partitioned into smaller execution cores that are called clusters. Clustered microarchitecture can allow a scalable core design because intra-cluster operation remains fast regardless of entire execution width of the core. But localization of critical memory transfers (store-load-consumer) is still a problem. In this work, we propose a technique named "distributed speculative memory forwarding (DSMF)" that localizes critical memory transfers into a cluster. DSMF learns memory dependences at retire stage, steers dependent pair of the store and the consumer to the same cluster, transfers data locally in the cluster. We show that the IPC improvement of 15% was obtained by this localization on the baseline clustered microarchitecture.

Published in: Innovative Architecture for Future Generation High-Performance Processors and Systems (IWIA'05)

Date of Conference: 17-17 January 2005

DOI: 10.1109/IWIA.2005.41

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 06 February 2006

Publisher: IEEE

Print ISBN: 0-7695-2483-4

Conference Location: Oahu, HI, USA

Print ISSN: 1537-3223

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Contents

1 Introduction

Clustered microarchitectures enable a scalable core design because intracluster operation remains fast irrespective of the entire execution width of the microprocessor core. On the other hand, intercluster communication generally requires a latency period equivalent

to that of centralized microarchitecture. Therefore, the key to fully utilize the potential of clustered microarchitectures is to assign instructions to clusters such that the communication between the clusters is reduced.

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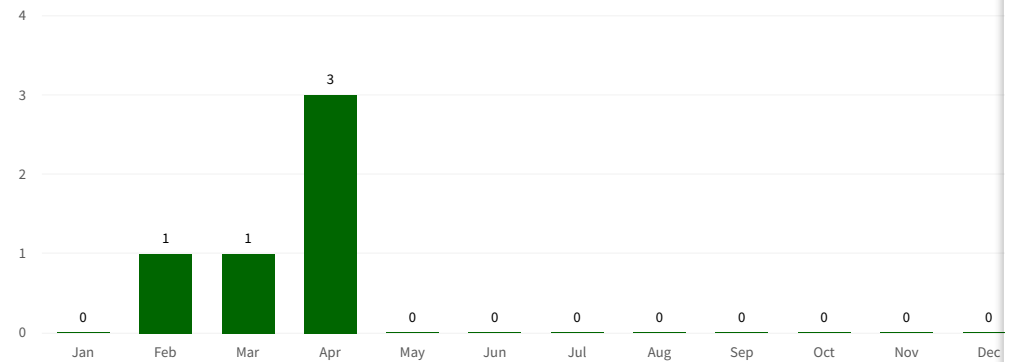
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Abstract:

In this article, a nonlinear dynamical phenomena leading to bifurcation and chaos in power systems is explored using a sample power system. After giving an introduction to nonlinear dynamical power systems in section II a basic knowledge to nonlinear dynamics and chaos theory is given. Section III deals with bifurcation theory. In section IV a dynamical power system model has examined. In section V the theories are applied to a sample power system example and various bifurcation and chaotic phenomena are examined. The predicted behavior is verified by simulations using MATLAB tools.

Published in: 2004 2nd International IEEE Conference on 'Intelligent Systems'. Proceedings (IEEE Cat. No.04EX791)

Date of Conference: 22-24 June 2004

DOI: 10.1109/IS.2004.1344840

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 25 October 2004

Publisher: IEEE

Print ISBN: 0-7803-8278-1

Conference Location: Varna, Bulgaria

Contents

I. Introduction

A power system is generally expressed by nonlinear dynamical system of equations including system parameters. Changing one of the these parameters will change the system behavior which causes a bifurcation. Due to an ever increasing demand for electrical power nowadays, there is a tremendous interest in operating the power system very near the edge of its stability boundary. As a consequence, the system becomes highly nonlinear, bifurcations occur and can exhibit chaotic behaviours leading to a voltage collapse.

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Data mining is the process of posing queries and extracting patterns, often previously unknown from large quantities of data using pattern matching or other reasoning techniques. Cyber security is the area that deals with cyber terrorism. We are hearing that cyber attacks will cause corporations billions of dollars. For example, one could masquerade as a legitimate user and swindle say a bank of billions of dollars. Data mining and web mining may be used to detect and possibly prevent security attacks including cyber attacks. For example, anomaly detection techniques could be used to detect unusual patterns and behaviors. Link analysis may be used to trace the viruses to the perpetrators. Classification may be used to group various cyber attacks and then use the profiles to detect an attack when it occurs. Prediction may be used to determine potential future attacks depending in a way on information learnt about terrorists through email and phone conversations. Also, for some threats non real-time data mining may suffice while for certain other threats such as for network intrusions we may need real-time data mining. Many researchers are investigating the use of data mining for intrusion detection. While we need some form of real-time data mining, that is, the results have to be generated in real-time, we also need to build models in real-time. For example, credit card fraud detection is a form of real-time processing. However, here models are built ahead of time. Building models in real-time remains a challenge. Data mining can also be used for analyzing web logs as well as analyzing the audit trails. Based on the results of the data mining tool, one can then determine whether any unauthorized intrusions have occurred and/or whether any unauthorized queries have been posed. There has been much research on data mining for intrusion detection. Data mining may also be applied for Biometrics related applications. Finally data mining has applications in national securit...

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 Contents**Biography of Dr. Bhavani Thuraisingham**

Dr. Bhavani Thuraisingham is a Professor of Computer Science and the Director of Cyber Security Research Center at the Erik Jonsson School of Engineering and Computer Science at the University of Texas at Dallas (UTD). She is also an Information Technology Consultant at the MITRE Corporation and advises the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Defense. Prior to joining UTD in October 2004, she was the Program Director for Cyber Trust and Data and Applications Security at the National Science Foundation in Arlington, VA and also managed the Information Management focus area for NSF's Information Technology Research since October 2001. She has been with MITRE since January 1989 where was the department head in Data and Information Management in the Information Technology Division and later chief scientist in data management in MITRE's Air Force Center.

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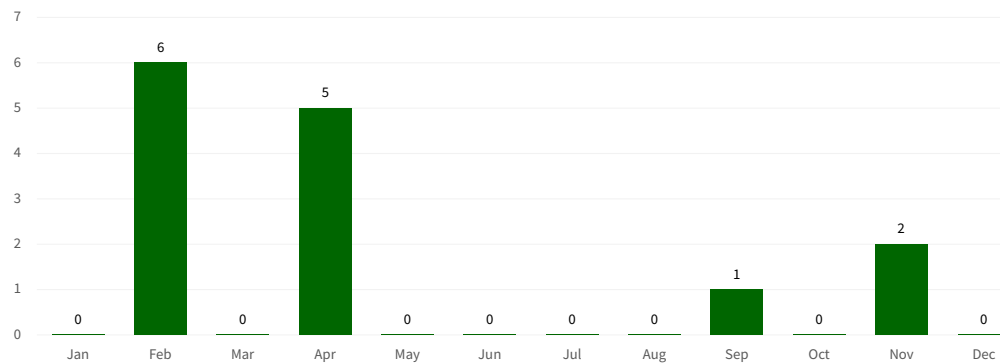
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